

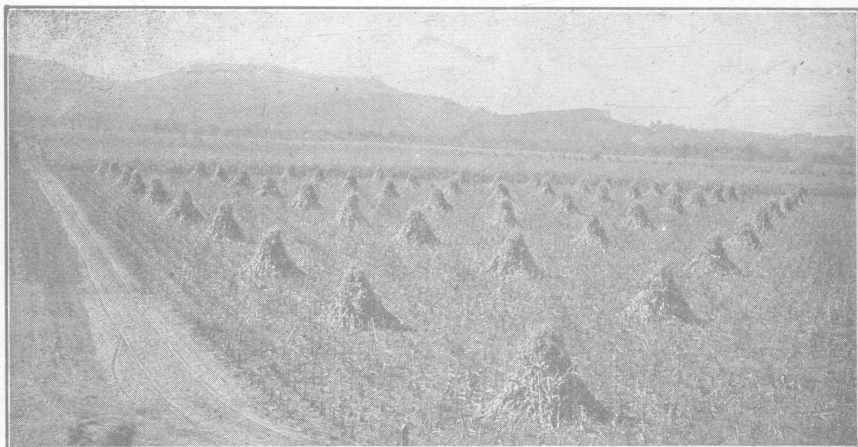
Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station

CIRCULAR No. 117.

WOOSTER, OHIO, OCTOBER 1, 1911

VARIETIES OF CORN IN OHIO

BY GAIL T. ABBOTT



A Field of Woodburn's White Corn

CHAS. E. THORNE, *Director, Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station:*

SIR:—I have the honor to transmit herewith and to recommend for publication as a Circular by the Experiment Station the accompanying manuscript entitled "Varieties of Corn in Ohio."

This paper, which has been prepared by Mr. Gail T. Abbott, formerly of this Department, is based on a field study which reached into all sections of the State. In it twenty-seven of the varieties or strains of corn in use in Ohio are described and a general idea given as to the localities in which each is grown.

This report is offered as a contribution to the Agricultural Survey of the State.

Respectfully submitted,

L. H. GODDARD,

Chief of Department of Cooperation

Approved:

CHAS. E. THORNE,
Director.

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BY GAIL T. ABBOTT

INTRODUCTION

During the last half-dozen years much thought has been given to the consideration of the corn crop in Ohio. Corn shows, which were almost unheard of ten years ago, are now too common to excite comment. The comparative merits of the different varieties of corn have been discussed in every section of the state.

However, there is yet much confusion in the minds of many people regarding the characteristics of many of even the more widely known varieties. Of the far larger number of varieties that have been grown locally only, there are few whose characteristics are known outside of the section of the state where they originated.

It is hoped that this circular will not only help to produce in the minds of Ohio farmers a more definite impression of the characteristics of each of the varieties illustrated, but will also preserve for future generations a little of Ohio's local history as we find it written into one of her greatest crops. He who by painstaking care during a period of years originates or develops a strain of corn adapted to local conditions has rendered agriculture a notable service. It is only just that we recognize the service and honor the benefactor.

In order to secure as much information as possible regarding the history of corn varieties and the sections of the state where they are now grown, a circular letter was sent to a list of farmers which represented all parts of Ohio. In the list were included questions regarding the name, origin and early history of the variety grown on the reporter's farm, the length of time it has been known in the locality, the length of season needed and the type of soil on which the corn was grown. Questions were also asked as to the names of the more common varieties grown in the reporter's locality and the proportionate acreage devoted to each. Nearly 500 answers

to these letters were received. The grain dealers of the state also furnished considerable information regarding the varieties in their localities in reply to a similar circular letter. In this investigation, the author of this circular has visited, within the past two years, 168 specially selected and well distributed farms. Other representatives of the Experiment Station, with this corn investigation in mind, have visited many other localities. The entire state may therefore be said to have been fairly well covered in person. The observations noted in this circular are based on information from all of these sources.

On the following pages will be found illustrated descriptions of twenty-seven of the so-called varieties of corn that have been observed in this investigation, together with notes regarding the localities in which they are being grown. It is hoped that persons interested in the subject will advise us regarding anything that may seem to be in error or regarding varieties that may have been omitted. While much care has been taken to make the study as comprehensive and accurate as possible, it will be manifest that in two years' time it has been impossible to make a complete survey of the corn varieties of the entire state. It is only by the assistance of the corn growers themselves that we have accomplished this much and may hope with the funds available to develop anything like a complete survey at a later date.

In this connection thanks are extended to all farmers and grain dealers who replied to the circular letter; to all who sent in samples of corn for examination; to other members of the staff of the Department of Cooperation, and to all who were so kind as to render special assistance as the need developed. The photographs used to illustrate this circular were all made by the Station photographer, Mr. Wm. P. Beeching, Jr.

CORN VARIETIES DESCRIBED

INDENTATION

In describing the indentation of the grain of the different varieties the following terms are used: (1) dimple dent—a smooth round dent such as is found in many grains of Leaming Corn; (2) smooth dent—similar to No. 1 except that the dent is long instead of round; (3) crinkled dent—this is a long dent which is crinkled instead of smooth as in No. 2; (4) pinched dent; the cup is long, crinkled and the edges somewhat pinched toward each other; (5) pinched dent with a beak, which is found in the Hackberry varieties; the cup is crinkled and the edges drawn together as in No. 4, but one edge is much longer than the other and forms a somewhat sharp point.



Fig. 1. The five different classes of indentation mentioned in this circular

CLARAGE CORN

This variety, while not as well known or as widely distributed over the state as one or two others, probably has the longest history of any corn that can rightly claim Ohio as its birthplace. The originator, Edmund Clarridge, was born in eastern Maryland, October 2, 1789 and moved with his parents to Ross county when he was twelve years of age. He remained there until he was twenty-four, when he married and moved north-westward to set up his new home near Duffs Forks in the north-east corner of Fayette county. In 1867 he died, but his sons who remained on the farm continued to perpetuate the type of corn which their father had originated.

In about 1855 a son-in-law, A. B. Core, who lived at Sedalia, chose ears which showed an amber color and began to work for a larger, longer ear with a deeper grain. This new strain which he called "Improved Clarage" had a chaffier type of kernel than the old strain fixed by his father-in-law, and was later in maturing.

The ears of Clarage corn are very slowly tapering, from 8 to 9 inches in length, circumference 6 to 7½ inches, with 14 to 18 rows of grain which usually run straight on the cob. The space between

the rows of grain is medium, kernels are 9-16 inch in depth, of deep yellow color, crinkle-dented, with germ medium in size. Butts are rounded and tips usually well filled. Shank is small, cob is red and medium sized. From the first an occasional red ear appeared. These red ears still appear, though more rarely than they did years ago.

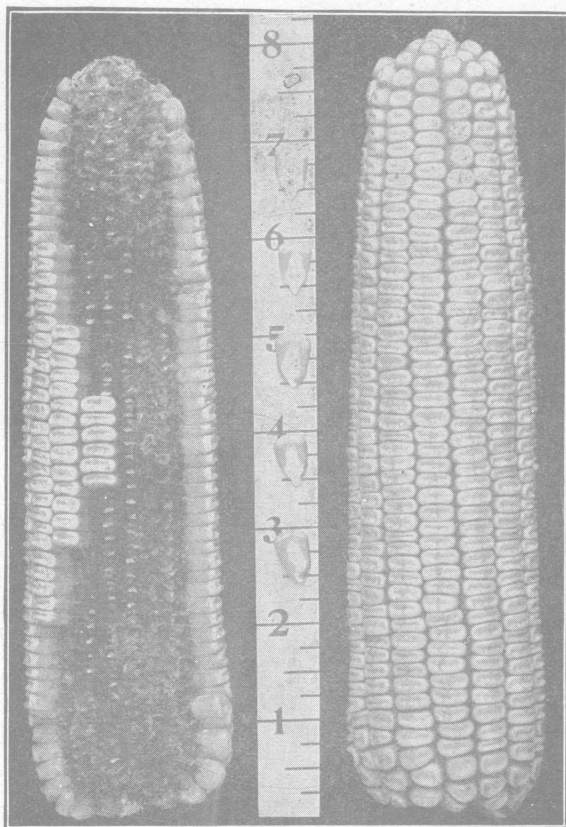


Fig. 2. Clarage corn

The foundation for this corn which came later to bear his name was the native corn which Mr. Clarridge found being grown by his neighbors when he moved to Fayette county. The first characteristic which he had in mind when he chose his seed corn was the early ripening of the ears. In order to get early ears he chose his seed from the stalk, selecting the ears that ripened first. His ideal ear was one that had straight rows which were carried out well over the tip. He wanted the grain to be deep. He was particular also about the color, desiring a deep yellow grain with a honey yellow cap.

Under the bran he wanted a flinty grain, believing that a kernel of this character had more feeding value than a grain of a more starchy nature. With these ideals in mind and always selecting his seed from the stalks, he soon developed a type of corn whose characteristics were well fixed.

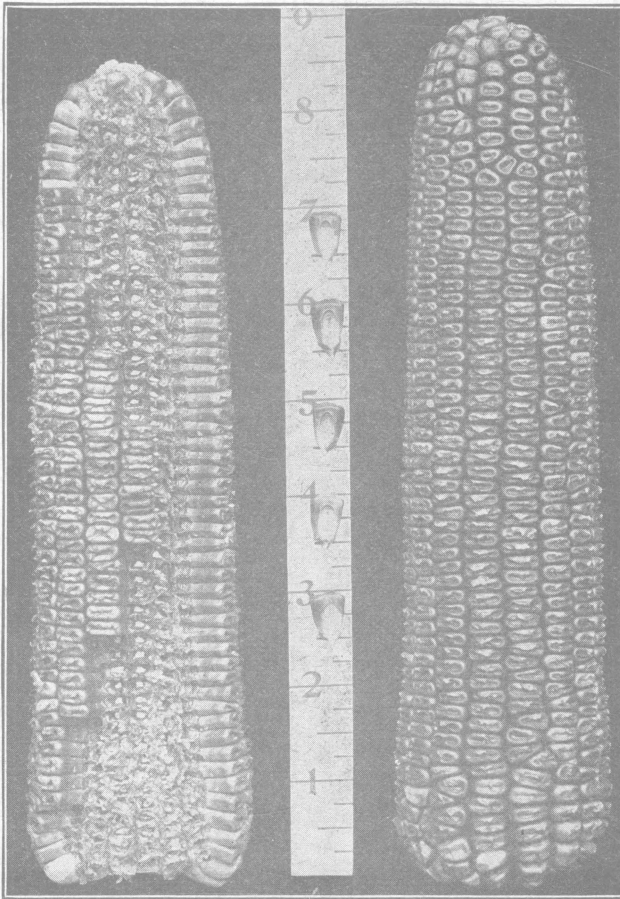


Fig. 3. Rotten Clarage

In those days as at the present time there were occasional years when much of the corn failed to mature properly and good seed was scarce. When such years came Mr. Clarridge's neighbors always knew where to go for good seed. Slowly it was carried into the counties lying adjacent and came to be known as Clarridge corn. Clarage, as the name is spelled today, is a mis-spelling of the old name Clarridge. The seed has been carried to many of the western

corn state's. It is grown quite extensively in Fayette, Franklin, Clinton, Greene, Highland and to some extent in the western counties lying further north. It has been the standard variety at the Experiment Station ever since its location at Wooster in 1893. It matures safely there. Mr. Clarridge considered it specially adapted to clay land when well manured, though it does well on other soils. When grown in black land it produces a chaffier type of kernel.

ROTTEN CLARAGE

The origin of the variety called Rotten Clarage is unknown. It is commonly considered a cross between Clarage and a blue corn which came, possibly, from Mexico.

The ears are 8 to 9 inches long; with circumference 6 inches, and cylindrical. They have 14 to 18 straight rows, furrows close, butts rounded, tips regular and well filled, and medium sized cobs of red color. The kernels are 8-16 inch deep, crinkle dented, color yellow intermixed with blue or black.

This variety is found in Highland, Ross, Fayette, Madison and the adjacent counties to a limited extent. It is held in high esteem by feeders but is usually discriminated against by elevator men, although this is not the case in some localities where large quantities are grown.

LEAMING*

Leaming corn was originated in 1856 by J. S. Leaming in Clinton county, Ohio. The original seed he purchased in Hamilton county, Ohio, the year previous, while on a trip across the country. By continuous selection he fixed the type which we find today grown by his sons, P. D. Leaming at Wilmington, where the father developed the variety, and J. S. Leaming at Waynesville.

As in the case of Clarage corn, during the time of its development, as well as since, the seed was selected from the stalks, because Mr. Leaming preferred a certain type of stalk. His ideal stalk was of medium height and had a large number of broad leaves. It was thick at the base and tapered rapidly to the tip which bore a large, spreading tassel.

This ideal stalk bore the ear not too high from the ground. It hung at the end of a rather long, thick shank and when the ear ripened it hung downward beside the stalk. Mr. Leaming was much pleased if he could select all his seed ears from stalks which bore two ears, for he believed that this indicated the ability to succeed under adverse conditions.

*For a more complete history of this variety of corn see paper by W. A. Lloyd of the Ohio Station in the 3rd Annual Report of the Ohio Corn Improvement Association, page 87. Copies of this paper may be secured by addressing the Ohio Experiment Station.

The distinguishing characteristics of this variety are its very tapering ear with somewhat irregular rows of grain of a deep yellow color. The length of ears is $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 inches, circumference 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, with 16 to 22 rows and medium space between the rows. The butts are large with large shank, making it somewhat hard to break the ear off; tips are irregular, pointed and well covered with thick grains. Cobs are large, tapering and red in color; grain is deep yellow color, 8-16 inch deep, dimple dented. Mr. Leaming chose tapering ears because he believed that this indicated early maturity. His aim was to produce a variety of corn that would mature in 100 days.

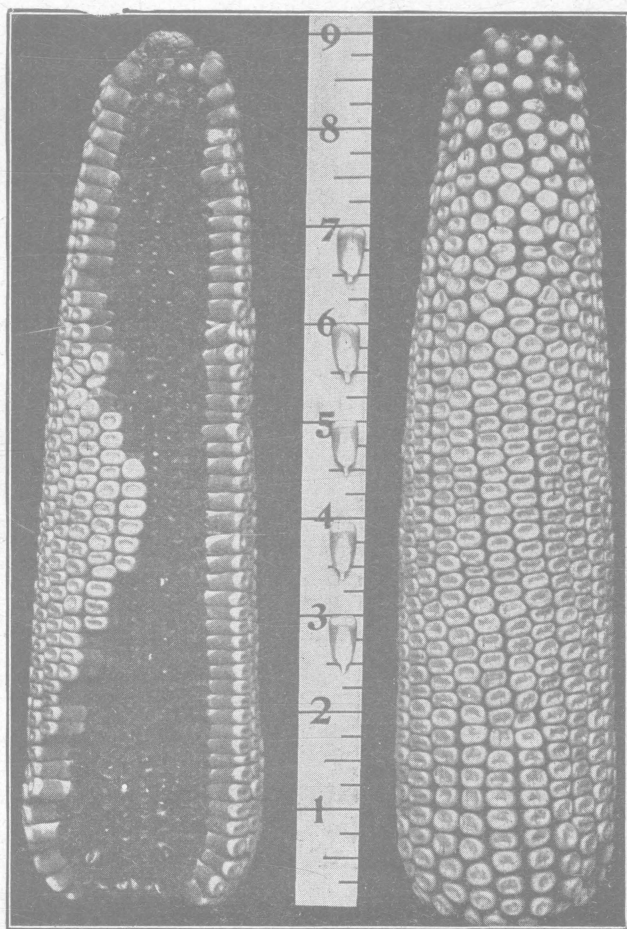
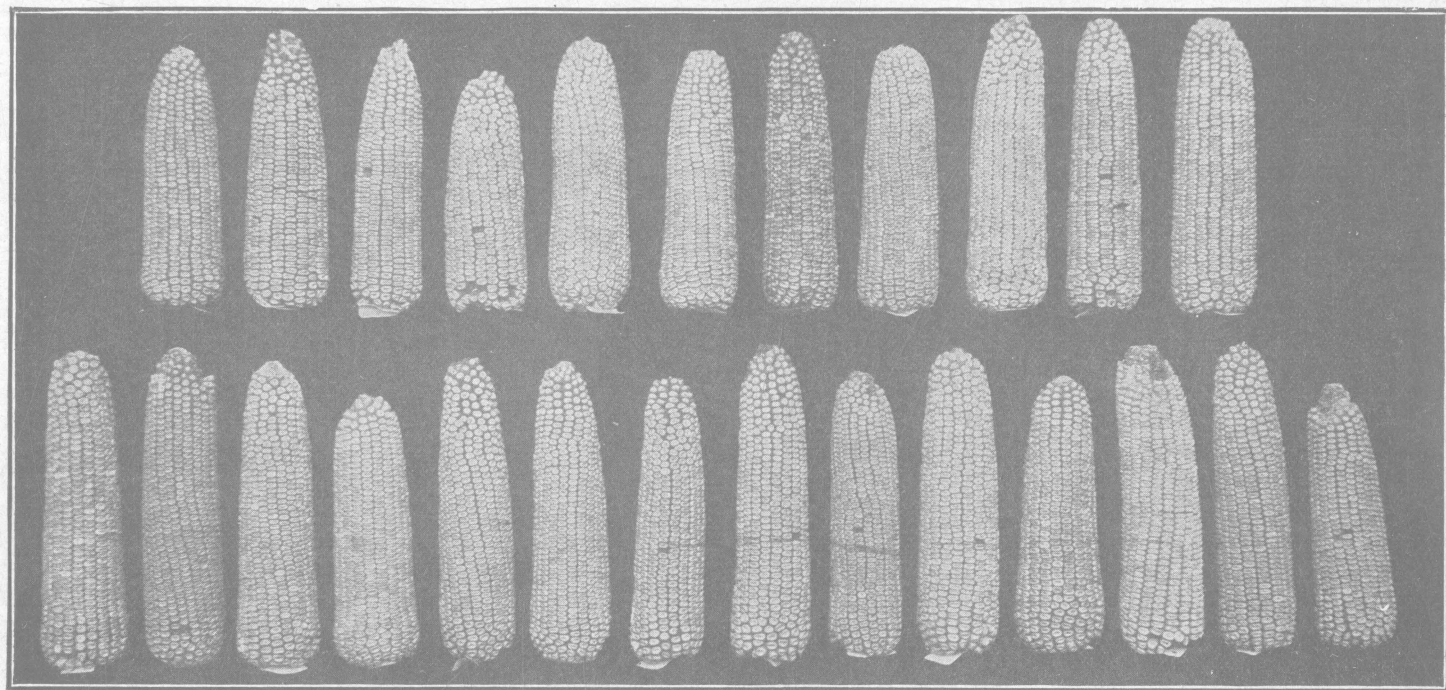


Fig. 4. Leaming ears from the farm of P. D. Leaming, Wilmington, Ohio



12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

Fig. 5. Showing twenty-five ears of Leaming corn, each ear representing the corn grown by a different man.
(See list of names on page 32)

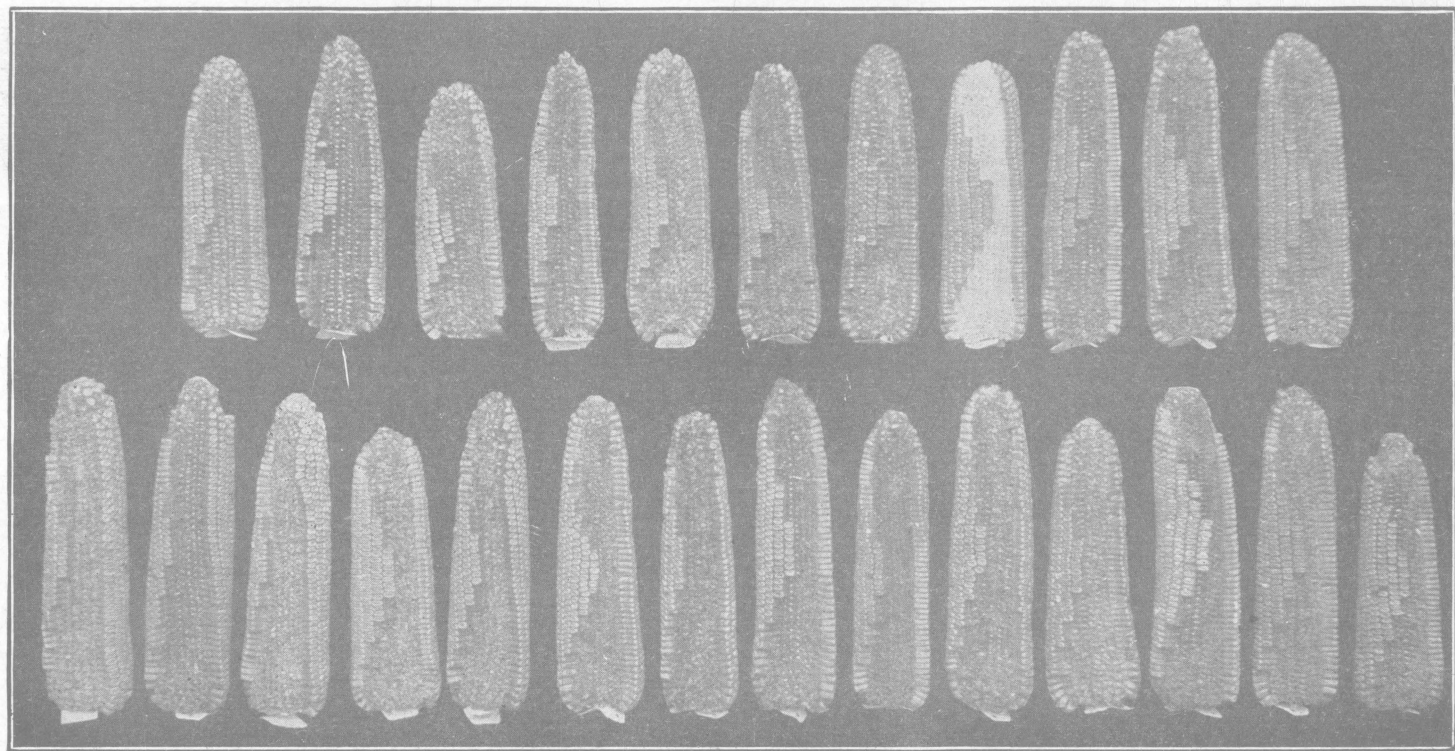


Fig. 6. Showing twenty-five ears of Leaming corn, each ear representing the corn grown by a different man.
(See list of names on page 32)

Contrary to the usual custom at that time his corn was planted in drills, one grain in a place about 12 to 14 inches apart. This he thought gave each plant a better opportunity to develop. During cultivation, much of which was done by the family of 7 sons, with hoes, all the weak stalks and those which produced no ears were cut out. Cultivation continued till the silks appeared.

By these methods Mr. Leaming was able to produce over 100 bushels of corn per acre. This was a remarkable yield and it caused his fame to spread. Men came to buy seed of the corn that produced such large yields. While Mr. Leaming believed that he had a superior strain of corn, he gave most of the credit for his large yields to the superior cultivation which he gave the crop.

From this origin, Leaming corn has been distributed from one end of Ohio to the other. Many men grow corn the seed of which they bought under that name. A far larger number grow a nameless variety that bears within itself evidence of a mixture of Leaming at some time in its history. In central Ohio in the latitude of its home it is medium early in maturing, ripening in a shorter season than most of the other varieties found there. In northern Ohio, especially in the western part, much of it is grown, but it requires the full season to mature. Henry county grows many acres each year for a seed company. Only an occasional farmer in north-eastern Ohio grows it, since the season there is a little too short for it to mature safely except on some of the very best land.

Names and addresses of growers of ears of Leaming corn shown in Figures 5 and 6.

No.	Grower	Postoffice	County
1	N. C. Frost	West Mentor	Lake
2	G. H. Holden	Wakeman	Erie
3	G. E. Tillotson	Brunswick	Medina
4	Arthur Moore	Cuyahoga Falls	Summit
5	D. W. Galehouse	Marshallville	Wayne
6	D. J. Weaver	Marshallville	Wayne
7	Hiram Stoll	Marshallville	Wayne
8	Alec Shank	Sugar Creek	Tuscarawas
9	Jas. D. Lyle	St. Clairsville	Belmont
10	J. A. Arnold	Vincent	Washington
11	G. L. Fleming	Amesville	Athens
12	G. W. Stipe	West Unity	Williams
13	J. C. Gusey	Archbold	Fulton
14	Jacob C. Lew	Archbold	Fulton
15	Walter Battershell	Hicksville	Defiance
16	S. B. Walbolt & Son	Waterville	Wood
17	Dan Schleppi	Valley Crossing	Franklin
18	F. C. Murphy	Sunbury	Delaware
19	Clifford Zerbe	Delaware	Delaware
20	Grover Nuding	Mendon	Mercer
21	J. A. Linville	Urbana	Champaign
22	John Saring	Troy	Miami
23	Joseph Allen	West Chester	Butler
24	F. A. Bradley	Oxford	Rutler
25	Chas. Reinbott	Batavia	Clermont

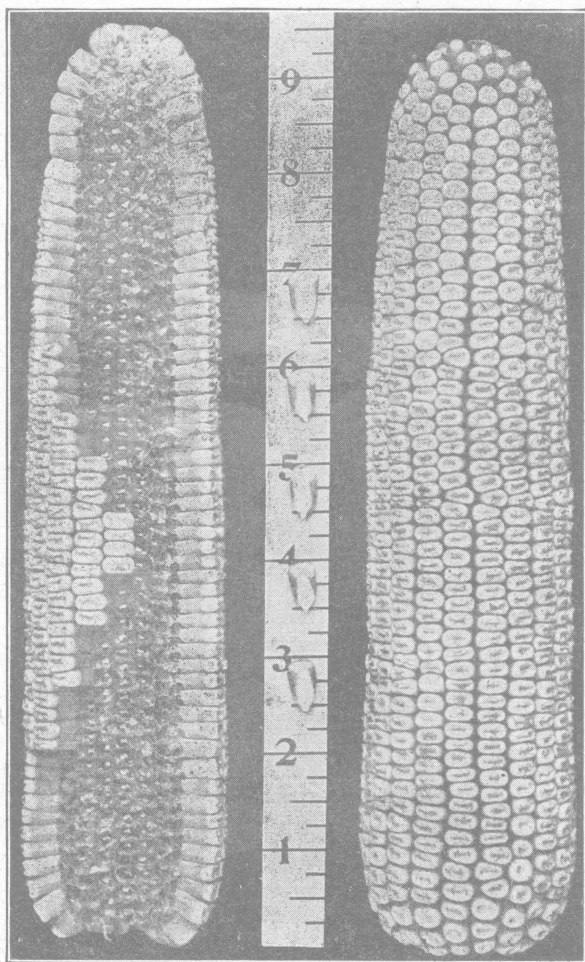
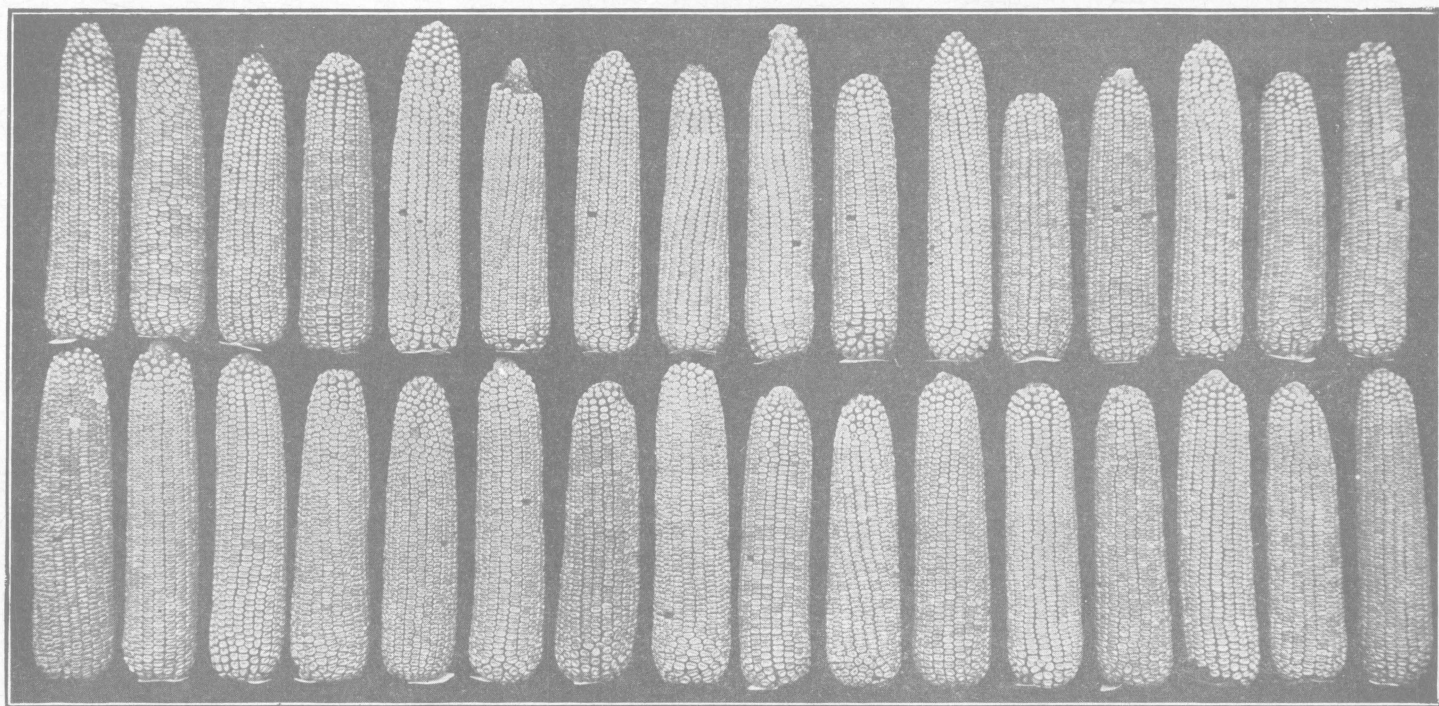


Fig. 7. Ears of Reid's Yellow Dent corn

REID'S YELLOW DENT

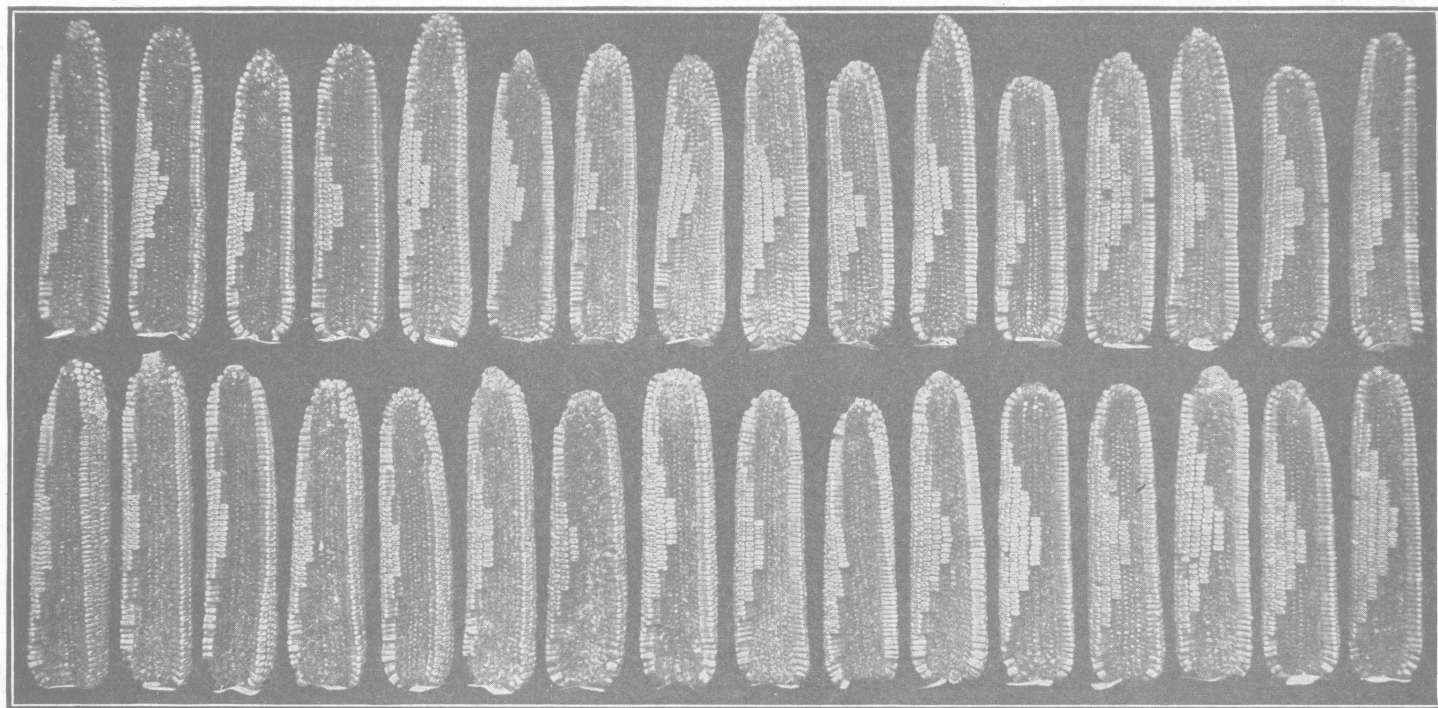
Reid's Yellow Dent corn was brought into Ohio from Illinois only a few years ago. It is, however, the result of a cross of an Ohio and an Illinois variety, made in 1846 by Robert Reid, who moved to Red Oak, Illinois, from Brown county, Ohio. It has become very popular here in corn shows, winning the best prizes in the majority of cases where shown.



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32

Fig. 8. Showing thirty-two ears of Reid's Yellow Dent corn, each ear representing the corn grown on a different farm.

(See list of names of growers on page 36)



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16
 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32

Fig. 9. Showing thirty-two ears of Reid's Yellow Dent corn, each ear representing the corn grown on a different farm.

(See list of names of growers on page 36)

Names and addresses of growers of ears of Reid's Yellow Dent corn shown in Figures 8 and 9.

No.	Grower	Postoffice	County
1	D. G. Hoftizer	Olmstead Falls	Cuyahoga
2	C. A. Martin	Wooster	Wayne
3	M. A. Page	Dennison	Tuscarawas
4	E. C. Darling	Nellie	Coshocton
5	F. C. McMunn	Lore City	Guernsey
6	H. W. Hawthorne	Belmont	Belmont
7	C. A. Beacham	New Lexington	Perry
8	J. H. Morrison	Evergreen	Gallia
9	Dale McCormick	McCormick	Gallia
10	Dan Egbert	Tiffin	Seneca
11	Jas. W. Cook	Forest	Hancock
12	E. Steinhilber & Sons	Bucyrus	Crawford
13	F. C. Murphy	Sunbury	Delaware
14	M. S. King	Newark	Licking
15	Eli Gabriel	Milford Center	Union
16	Chas. Enz	Payne	Paulding
17	Chas. Enz	Payne	Paulding
18	E. A. Field	Payne	Paulding
19	R. O. Evans	Venedocia	Van Wert
20	Dan Lininger	Coldwater	Mercer
21	P. O. Stockstill	Sidney	Shelby
22	C. H. Long	London	Madison
23	C. H. McKay	New Burlington	Greene
24	Alexander Gump	Fletcher	Miami
25	Roscoe Straley	Jeffersonville	Fayette
26	Roscoe Straley	Jeffersonville	Fayette
27	G. O. Vanorsdal	Jeffersonville	Fayette
28	Otto J. Augspurger	Middletown	Warren
29	Aaron Sharritt	Germantown	Montgomery
30	O. O. Zehring	Germantown	Montgomery
31	Hershel Climer	Gillespieville	Ross
32	W. F. Bach	Georgetown	Brown

The ears are $9\frac{1}{2}$ to $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, with circumference $7\frac{1}{4}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches. They are cylindrical and slowly tapering at the tip, with straight rows very closely spaced. The butts taper slightly toward the shank, which is very small. This causes the ear to fall easily if cut with the corn harvester. The grains are square-topped, rather narrow, and often open-spaced next the cob. They have small germs, are lemon yellow in color and indentation is dimple or crinkle dented. The cobs are small and red. This variety has given good results on the best land in the west-central part of the state. In the south-eastern section it has done very well on the best river bottom land when planted early. On the thinner soils of this section, as well as of the northwest section, it should be tried only in a small way and then only when the conditions are most favorable. It seems not yet adapted to northeastern Ohio.

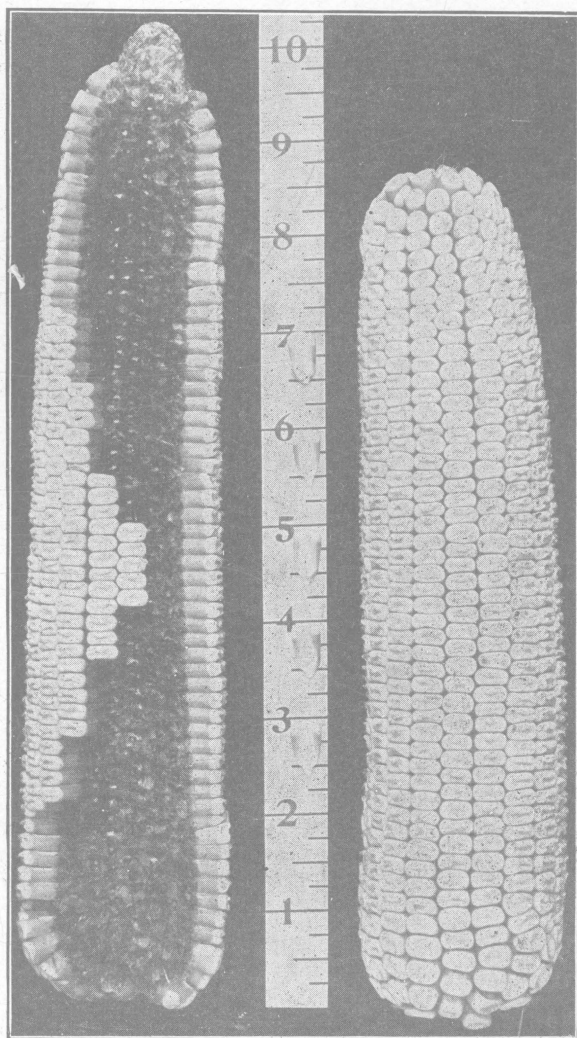


Fig. 10. Ears of Monitor corn

MONITOR CORN

Monitor corn, a variety which has been put out by a New York seed company, is a strain of the Funk's Yellow Dent. It has been tried by only a few farmers in Ohio and should be used at first in a small way only. Probably it is not adapted to northern Ohio, and especially northeastern Ohio.

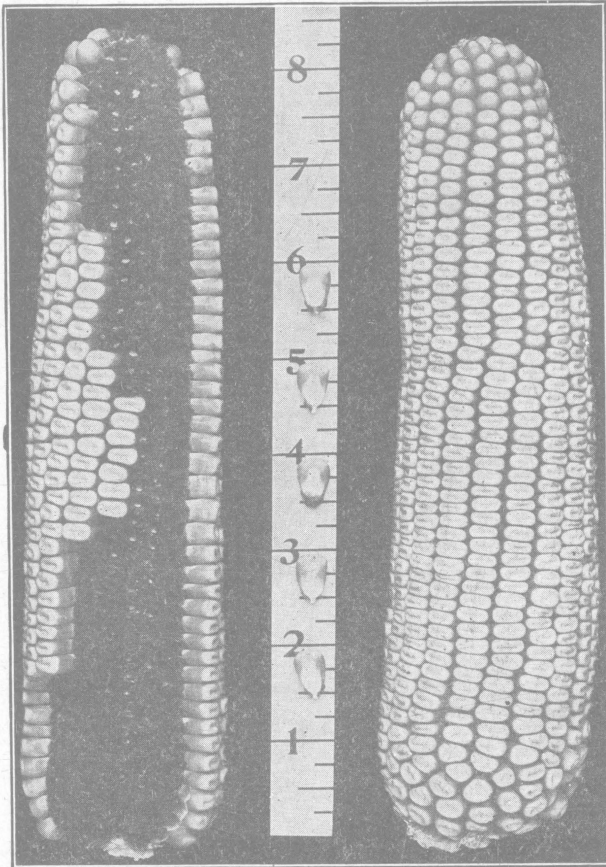


Fig. 11. Ears of Ohio Pedigreed corn

OHIO PEDIGREED No. 75

This variety has been bred by the ear-row method from Reid's Yellow Dent corn by Jas. W. Cook of Forest, Hardin County, Ohio. He began his work about five years ago and in all cases has fulfilled the requirements of the Ohio Plant Breeders' Association. The general characteristics of this variety or strain are much the same as of Reid's Yellow Dent, but the grain is not as deep and the indentation is smoother. It requires nearly as long a season to mature as does Reid's Yellow Dent. It is probably safe to try wherever Reid's Yellow Dent succeeds.

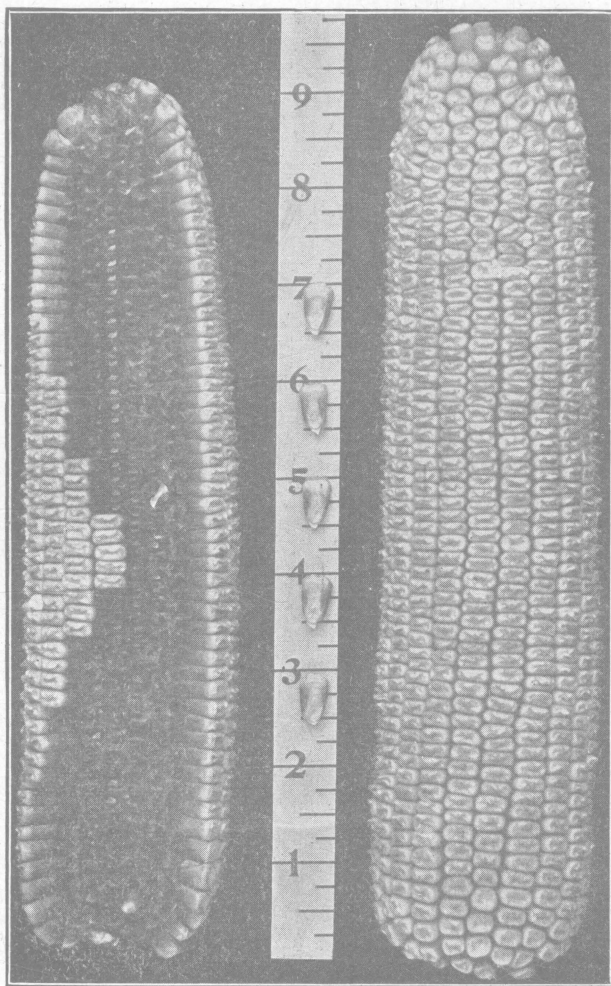


Fig. 12. Ears of Baker's Early

BAKER'S EARLY

Baker's Early has been developed by selection from the Pittsenbarger corn which has been grown by the Baker family on their farm at Greenville, Darke county, for about 60 years. The Pittsenbarger corn was a mixture of a deep-grained red corn and a yellow variety having 14 to 16 rows. About 40 years ago Noah Baker began to select the type now known as Baker's Early. Recently he passed the work on to his son Frank.

The ears of this variety are cylindrical, 8 to 9 1-2 inches long, 7 1-4 inches in circumference, with 18 to 22 straight rows of grain and rows close together. Butts are rounded, tips are regular and well filled. Grain is yellow and crinkle dented. This variety had not been grown to any great extent outside of Darke county until 1910, when it was tried in a number of the county variety tests.

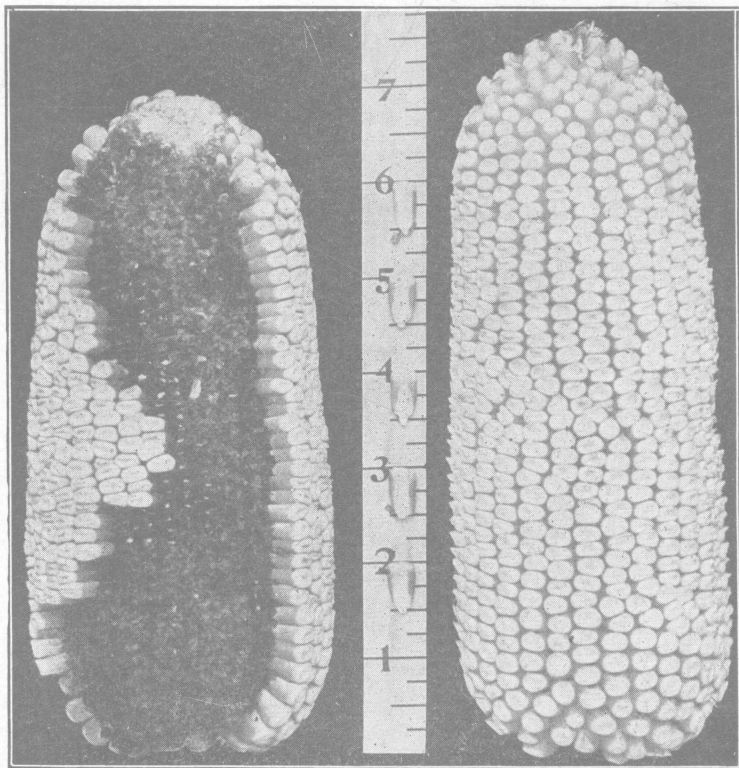


Fig. 13. Ears of Bear Paw corn

BEAR PAW CORN

The Bear Paw variety has been grown for many years by W. B. Turney, of Cadiz, Harrison county, but it was not reported in any other section of the state. The ears are 6 1-2 to 7 1-2 inches long, 9 to 9 1-2 inches in circumference, cylindrical, with 28 to 42 rows which are rather irregular, with narrow space. Butts are deeply rounding, tips irregular, cob very large and has two or more tips which give it the characteristic bear-paw shape. Kernels are 8-16 inch long, shoe-peg shaped, pale yellow and crinkle-dented.

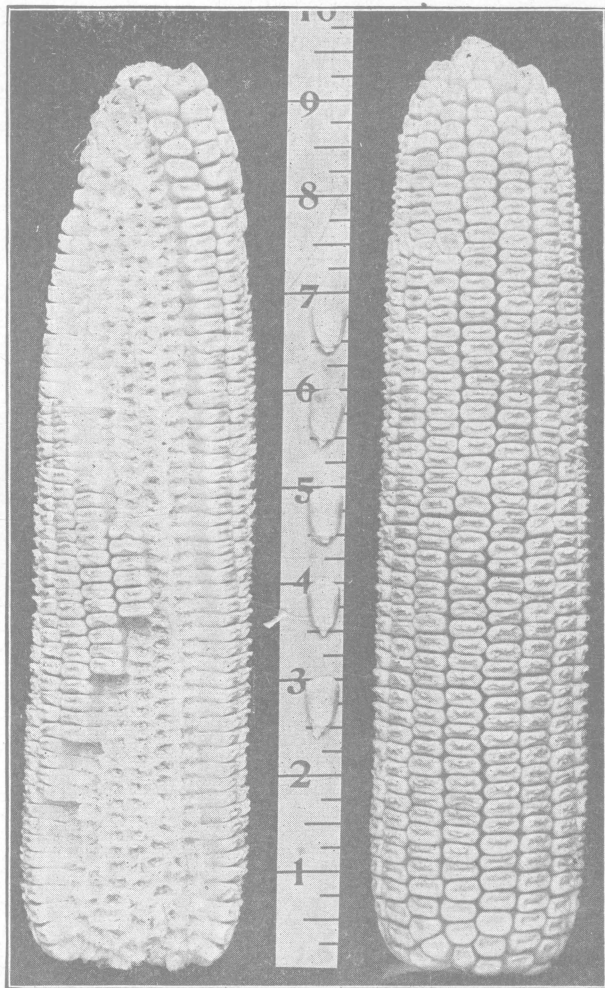


Fig. 14. Ears of Boone County White

BOONE COUNTY WHITE

Boone County White corn was originated by James Riley, of Boone county, Indiana, in 1876, by making selection from the White Mastodon corn. Mr. Riley endeavored to produce a variety that would ripen medium early in his locality. He also wished a high percent of grain.

The ears are 8 to 8 1-2 inches long, 7 1-2 to 8 inches in circumference, cylindrical, with 16 to 20 straight rows. Butts are rounded, tips are regular and well filled and spaces between the rows are

medium to close. Cobs are white and medium in size. Kernels are white and crinkle-dented to pinch-dented. It is grown mostly on river bottoms in southern Ohio, and on the best land in west-central Ohio.

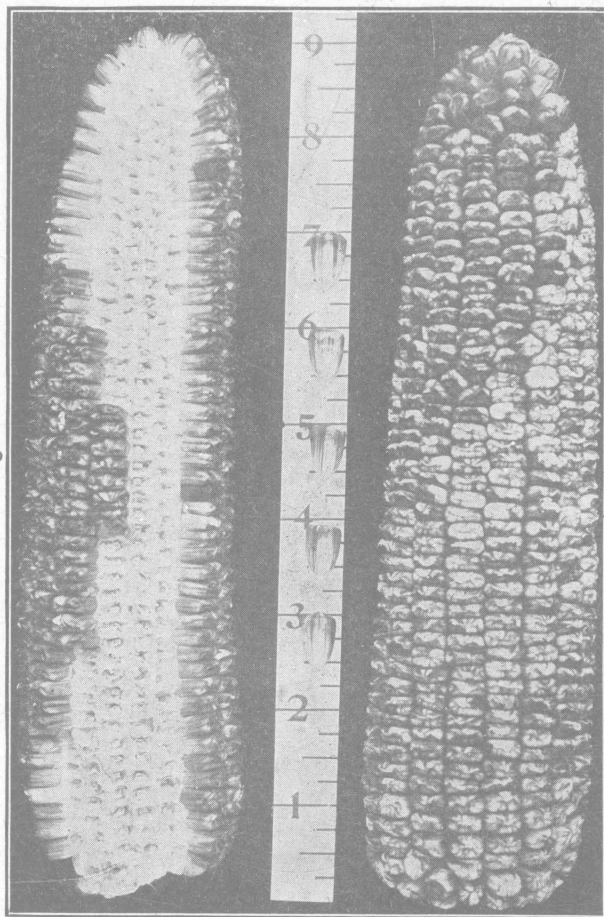


Fig. 15. Ears of Bloody Butcher corn

BLOODY BUTCHER

Bloody Butcher is a variety that takes its name from its color, which is a mixture of red and yellow, and like all varieties which take their name from one characteristic, its other characteristics may show a wide variation. It is medium early and has a very deep grain. It has local names in some sections. In Putnam and Van Wert counties a certain type of it is called Red Oak. In Clark,

Greene and Madison counties a strain of corn having this color is called Red River. This last is large and rather late in maturing. In other places in central Ohio the same general type of corn is called Red Feeding corn.

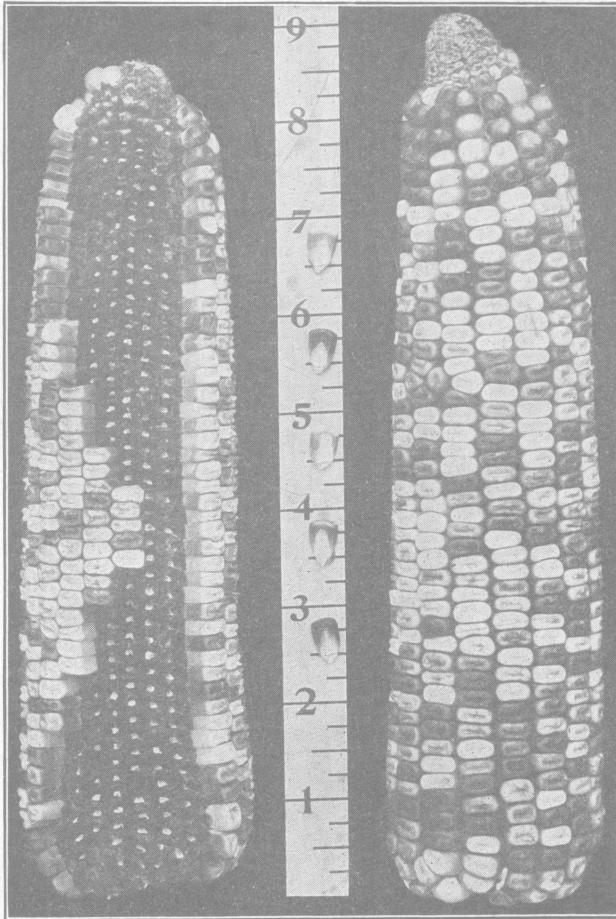


Fig. 16. Ears of Calico corn

CALICO CORN

Calico corn is another variety which takes its name from its peculiar color. It is a mixture of white and blue grains, although mixtures of red and white or red and yellow are also called Calico. The latter are, however, of the Bloody Butcher type. Calico is not grown to any great extent in Ohio and it has no fixed characteristics. It may be found in several counties in the northern part of the state.

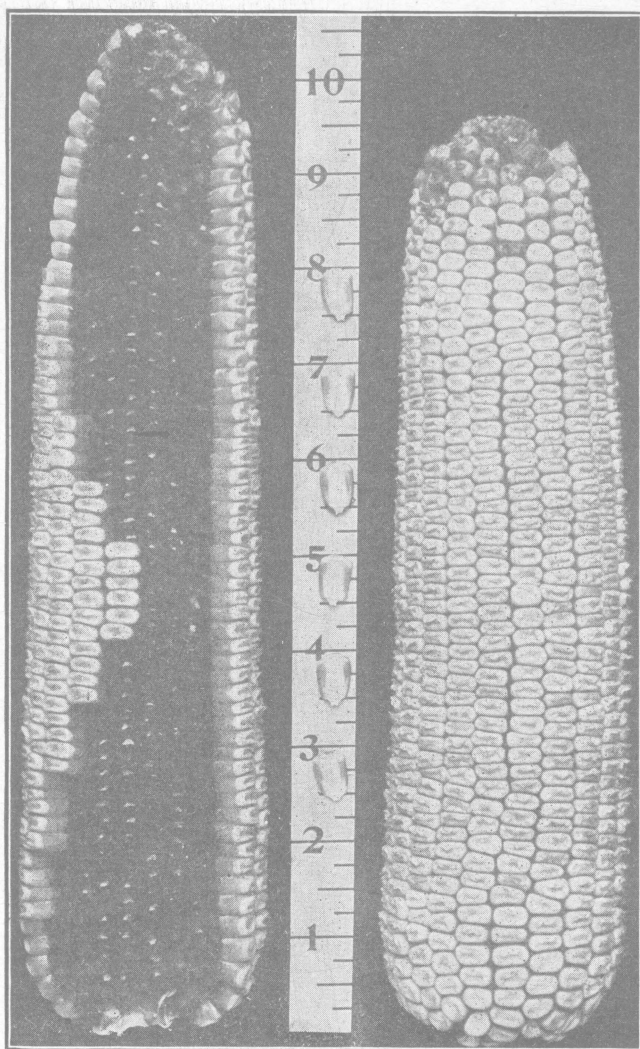


Fig. 17. Ears of Champion corn.

CHAMPION CORN

The Champion variety is found in Van Wert county, where it is grown on some of the best corn land. The ears are 9 to 9 1-2 inches long, 7 inches in circumference, cylindrical, with 16 to 20 straight rows of grain, spaced medium close. Butts are moderately rounded and tips are regular and fairly well filled. Cobs are large, red in color. Kernels are yellow, 8-16 inch deep and crinkle-dented.

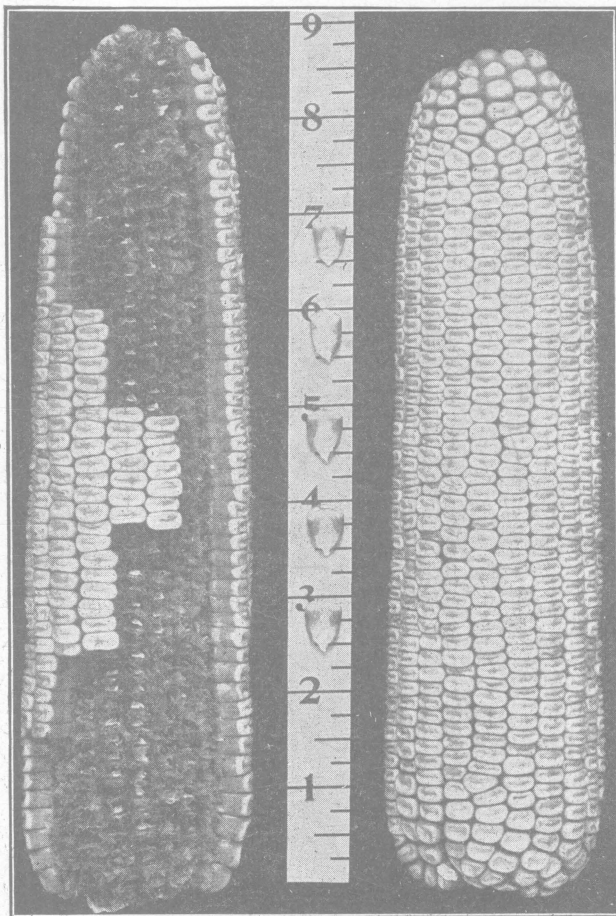


Fig. 18. Ears of Darke County Mammoth

DARKE COUNTY MAMMOTH

This variety was brought into Darke county from Columbiana county in 1883. About 1895 Mace & Mansfield, of Greenville, obtained it and through them it has been distributed over the western part of Ohio and the section of Indiana adjacent. It is considered a medium early variety in that section. When taken further north it is not safe to grow except under the most favorable conditions and can hardly be considered among the varieties adapted to the northeastern section.

The ears are 8 1-2 to 9 1-2 inches long, 7 1-2 inches in circumference and very cylindrical, with abruptly blunt tips and rounded

butts and 16 to 20 straight rows of grain running regularly clear to the tips, with close furrows. Grains are 8-16 inch deep, light yellow, crinkle-dented. The shank is medium-sized. Cob is large and red in color.

Poling's Yellow Dent and Hansberger's Golden Dent, both of which have a somewhat general resemblance to Darke County Mammoth, came from the same original stock.

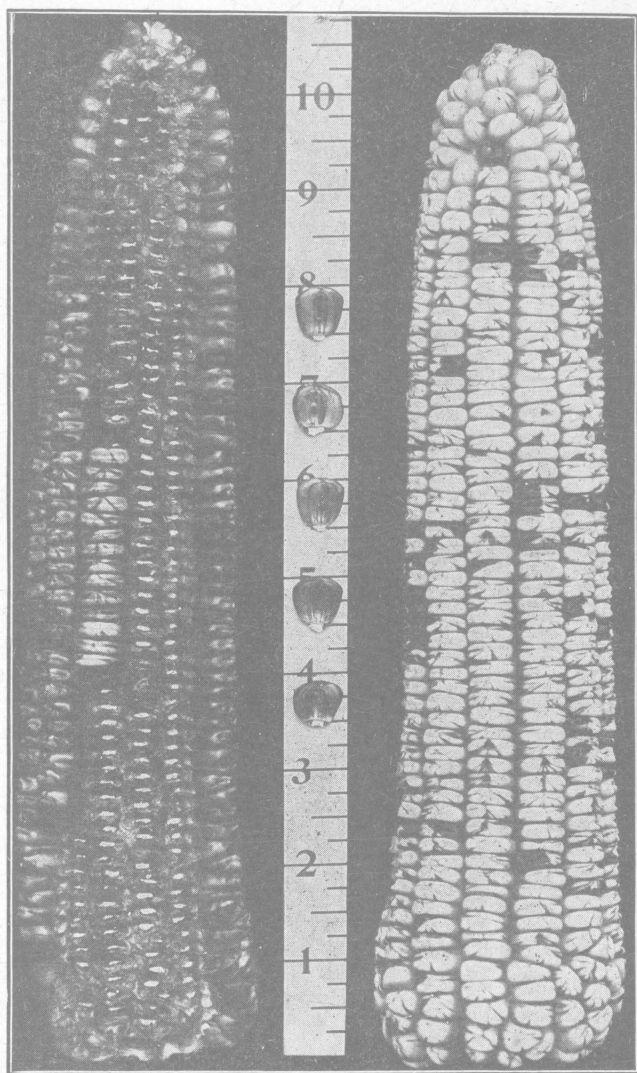


Fig. 19. Ears of Devolld corn

DEVOLLD CORN

The Devolld corn was originated by Levi Devolld, of Caldwell, Noble county, Ohio, about 1845. It is a mixture of a Bloody Butcher, a large white variety and a yellow variety of corn. Peter Devolld, his son, has chosen a trifle smoother type, otherwise the corn is similar to the type established by his father.

The ears are 8 to 10 inches long, 7 1-4 inches in circumference, very tapering, with 14 to 16 rows, spaced wide, with butts enlarged and flat and tips moderately well filled. Cobs are very large and usually red. Kernels are very large, broad and thick; red, white or blue with stripes of red lengthwise of the grain, with indentation either none or smooth. Some ears are almost solid red, some are nearly solid white and some have patches of red and white alternating. A large percent of the ears, however, are uniformly marked. This variety is grown only locally. It is not liked by many farmers for the reason, it is claimed, that it becomes extremely hard in summer.

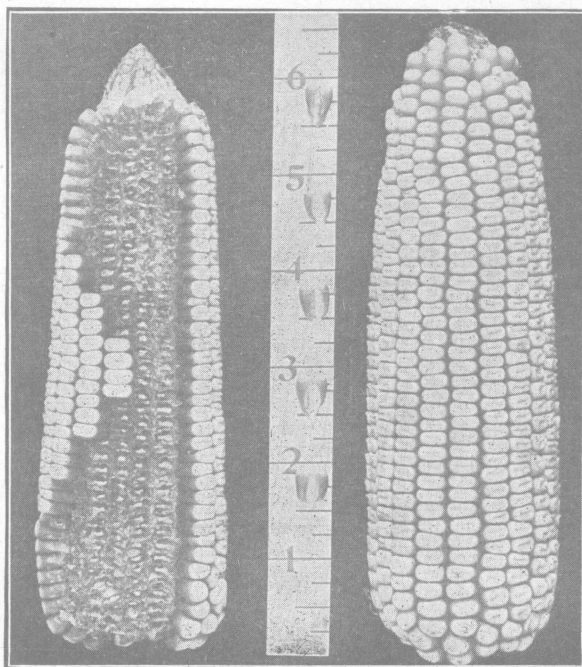


Fig. 20. Ears of Early Dent corn
EARLY DENT

Early Dent is a small early variety which has been grown in Summit county for years. It was taken there from Medina county, where it is reported to have been introduced from Indiana.

The ears of this variety are 6 to 7 inches long, 6 1-2 inches in circumference, slowly tapering, with 14 to 18 rows, medium spaced. Butts are rounding and tips are irregular and well filled. Cobs are small and red. Kernels are medium, wedge-shaped, 6-16 inch deep, yellow or amber, smooth or crinkle-dented. It is grown on hilly land when the season is short. Should be planted thicker than the larger varieties in order to get the best yield.

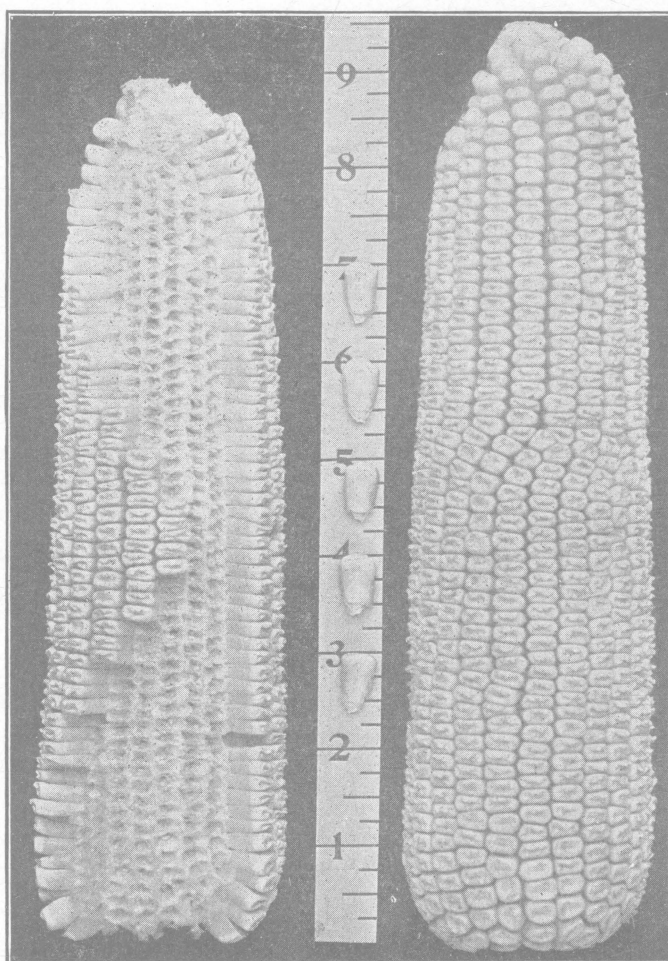


Fig. 21. Ears of Farmers' Interest

FARMERS' INTEREST

Farmers' Interest corn was distributed by J. A. Everett, a seedsmen at Indianapolis, Indiana. It has been grown on some of the best river bottom land in southern Ohio for a number of years.

W. E. Jeffries, Athens, Athens Co., Ohio, has been growing it for 11 years. Farmers' Pride, as grown by Dr. F. P. Ames, Rockland, Washington Co., is very similar and probably had the same origin. The ears are not quite so large and the indentation is somewhat smoother.

Farmers' Interest has ears 9 1-2 to 10 1-2 inches long, 8 inches in circumference, cylindrical, with 20 to 24 rows running straight along the ear, medium spaced. Butts are rounded and tips are regular and moderately filled. Cobs are large and white in color. Grains are 9-16 inch long, white in color and pinch-dented with a beak.

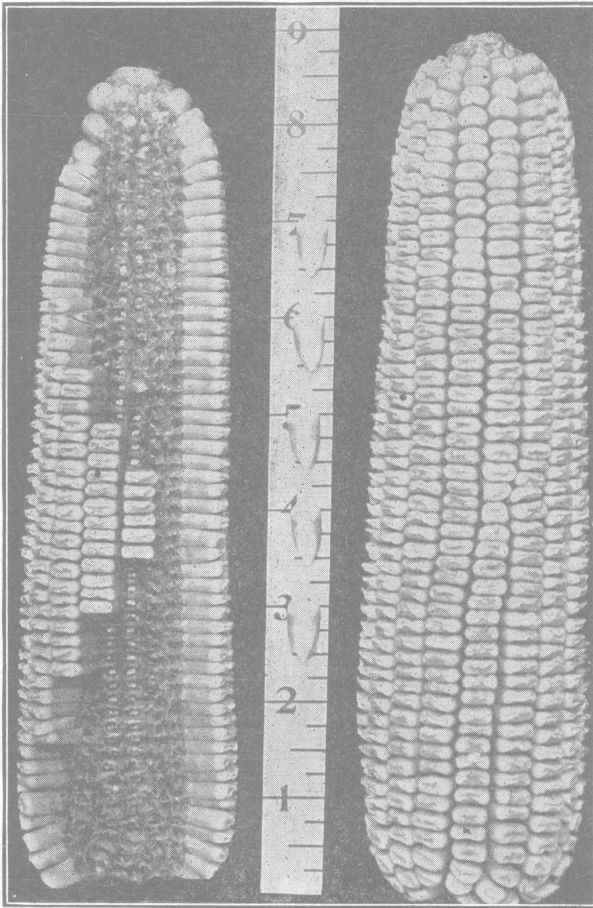


Fig. 22. Ears of Golden Surprise

GOLDEN SURPRISE

Golden Surprise is a hybrid corn originated by Simon Bell & Son, of Junction City, Perry county, Ohio, in 1890. One variety in

the cross was a small-eared amber-colored corn called Shoepeg, which had from 18 to 24 rows of small deep grains and was said to mature in about 50 days. The other was a pale yellow-colored variety which had 12 to 14 rows of very broad shallow grains and required about 130 days to mature. The last 16 years have been spent in trying to fix the type of the new variety by selection. Part of the ears each season are yellow and part show an amber color. At planting time each year 90 yellow ears and 10 amber-colored ears are shelled and mixed together in order to obtain the color desired by the originator.

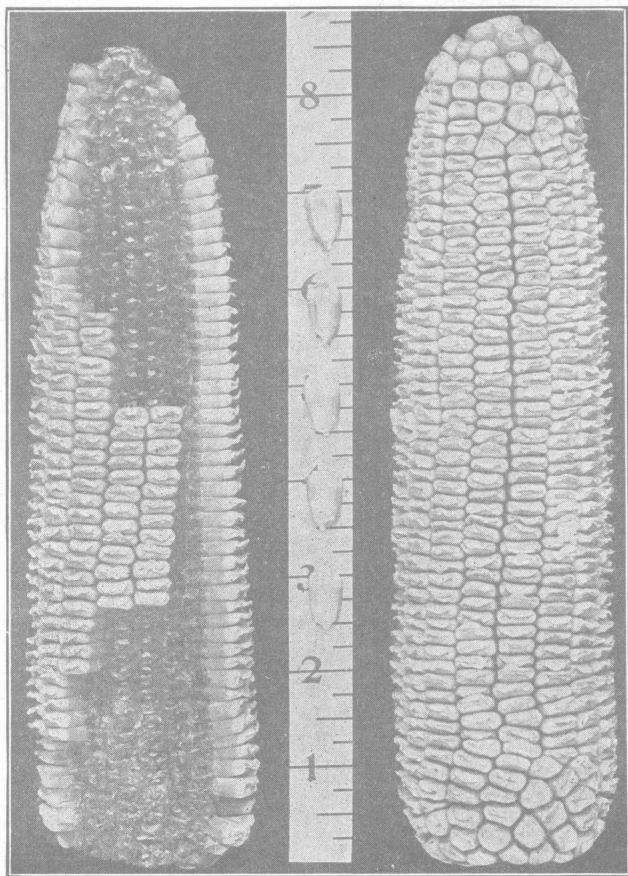


Fig. 23. Hackberry corn

The ears of Golden Surprise are 8 1-2 to 9 inches long, 7 inches in circumference, tapering gradually toward the tip, with 12 to 14 straight rows of grain, with wide spaces. Butts are well rounded

and tips are regular and not very well filled. Cobs are red and very small. The grains are 10-16 inch deep, of yellow or amber color, rather broad and pinch-dented with beak.

This corn has been distributed over the state to some extent, but is found mostly in the central portion. It is rather early in maturing but is not as heavy a yielder as some other varieties. It is specially noted for its high percent of grain.

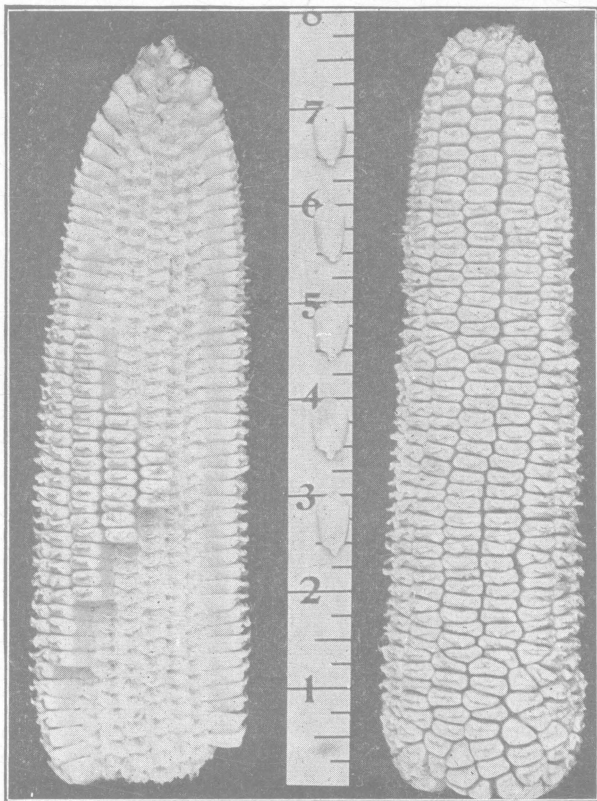


Fig. 24. Ears of Pebble Hackberry

HACKBERRY CORN

Hackberry is not a true variety but rather a selection of the rough ears from almost any variety. Occasionally a so-called Hackberry is found with which the process has been reversed and what was once a rough variety has now become a medium smooth variety.

The distinguishing characteristic, however, is the rough, chaffy tip on the grain. It is found in various parts of the state, but no great amount is grown anywhere.

PEBBLE HACKBERRY

The Pebble Hackberry is a small white variety having the Hackberry type of grain. It is grown on the upland in Pike county. The ears are 7 to 8 inches long, 6 1-2 inches in circumference, with 12 to 16 rows of grain, spaced wide. Butts are rounded and tips are regular and well filled. Cobs are white and small. Kernels are 9-16 inch long, pinch-dented with beak.

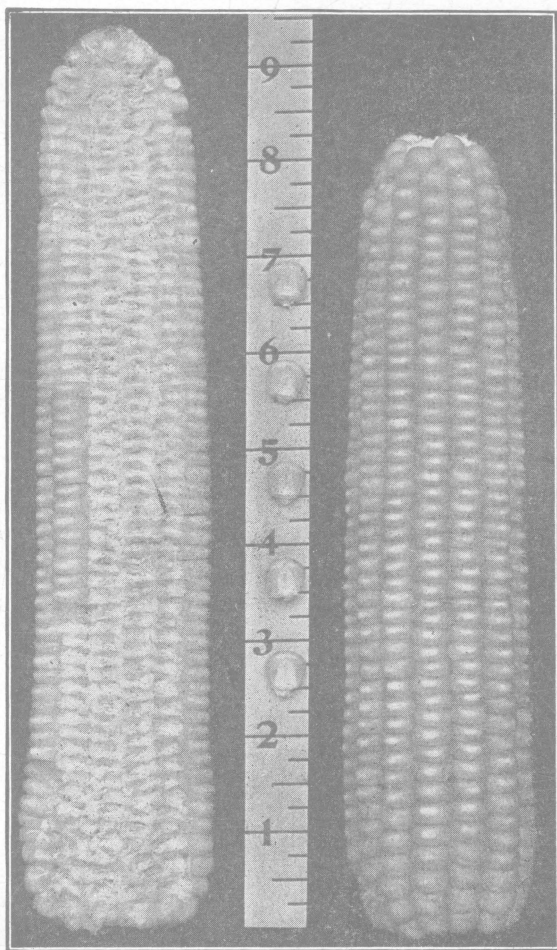


Fig. 25. Ears of Hominy corn

HOMINY CORN

This variety was produced by John Walford, Lancaster, Fairfield county, about 1860. He crossed a smooth white popcorn with a white dent variety. His aim was to obtain a variety suitable for hominy and white corn meal.

The ears of Hominy corn are 8 to 9 inches long, 6 inches in circumference, rather cylindrical but tapering slowly toward the tips, with 12 to 20 straight rows set close together. Butts are rounded and tips are regular and well filled. Cobs are white and medium-sized. Grains are 6-16 inch deep, pearly white and not dented.

This variety requires about the same season as the local dent varieties and yields about the same. It is grown only for hominy and corn meal and is found only in the vicinity of Lancaster.

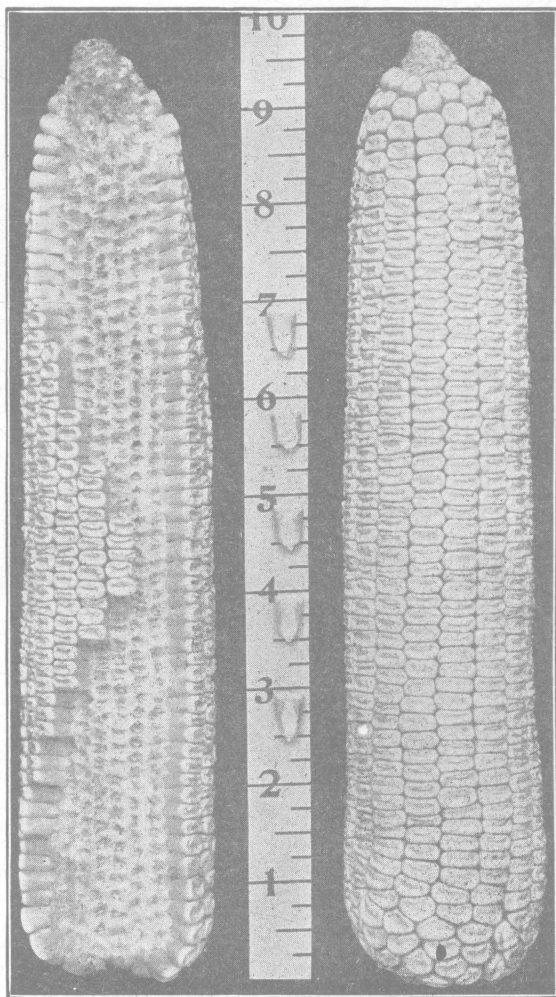


Fig. 26. Ears of McGinnis corn

McGINNIS CORN

Very little is known of the history of the McGinnis variety. The ears are 9 to 10 inches long, 5 3-4 inches in circumference, cylindrical, with 14 to 18 straight rows of grains, spaced close. Butts are rounded and tips regular and well filled. Cobs are small and red. The kernels are light yellow with a white cap, 7-16 inch deep, crinkle dented. It is found to a limited extent in Hardin, Logan, Van Wert and adjacent counties.

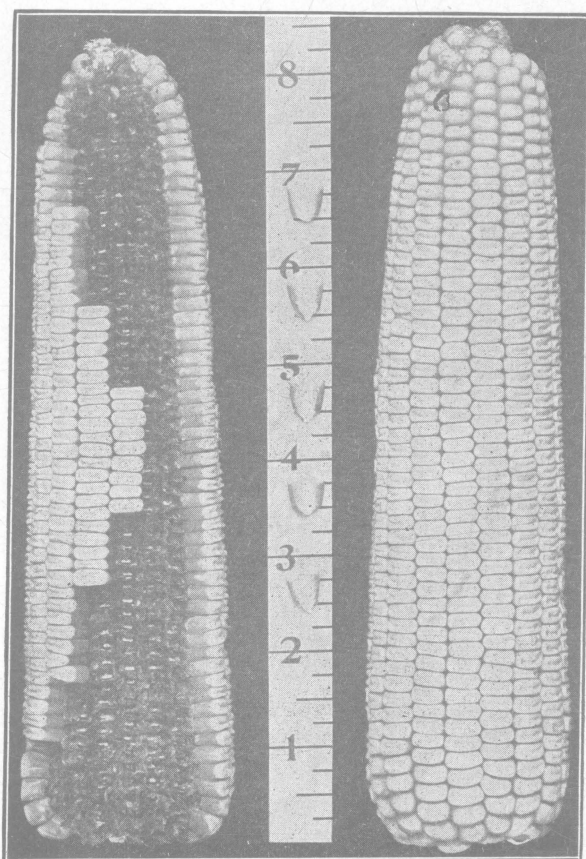


Fig. 27. Ears of Medina Pride

MEDINA PRIDE

Medina Pride was originated by C. B. Abbott, Chippewa Lake, Medina county, Ohio, about 1885. The stock from which it came was known locally as Kindig corn, an early maturing rather flinty-grained variety. By selection from this Mr. Abbott obtained an ear with a deeper grain and rows closer together, which does not mature quite so early.

The ears of this variety are 8 1-2 to 9 inches long, 6 1-4 to 6 1-2 inches in circumference and slightly tapering, with 14 to 18 rows, usually straight. Butts are rounded and tips are regular and well filled, with medium spaces. Cob is medium-sized and red. Grains are light yellow with medium-sized germ and crinkle-dented. It has been grown only in the northeastern part of the state. Probably not adapted to the remainder of the state.

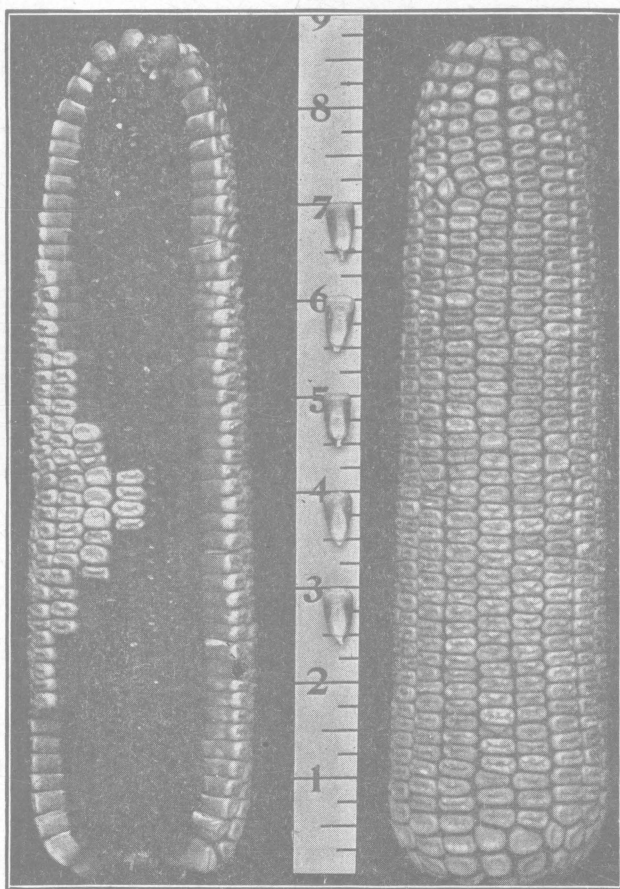


Fig. 28. Ears of Shroll's Yellow Dent corn

SHROLL'S YELLOW DENT

Shroll's Yellow Dent was originated by Harmon Shroll, of Kenton, Hardin county, Ohio, in 1898. It is a cross between Mortgage Lifter and a local variety called Kraus which bears a strong resemblance to Clarage.

The ears of Shroll's Yellow Dent are 8 to 9 inches long, 7 1-4 inches in circumference, with 16 to 20 straight rows, spaced close. Butts are rounded and tips are regular and well filled. Cobs are red and of medium size. Kernels are deep yellow in color, 8-16 inch deep and crinkle to pinch dented. It has become pretty well distributed over the county.

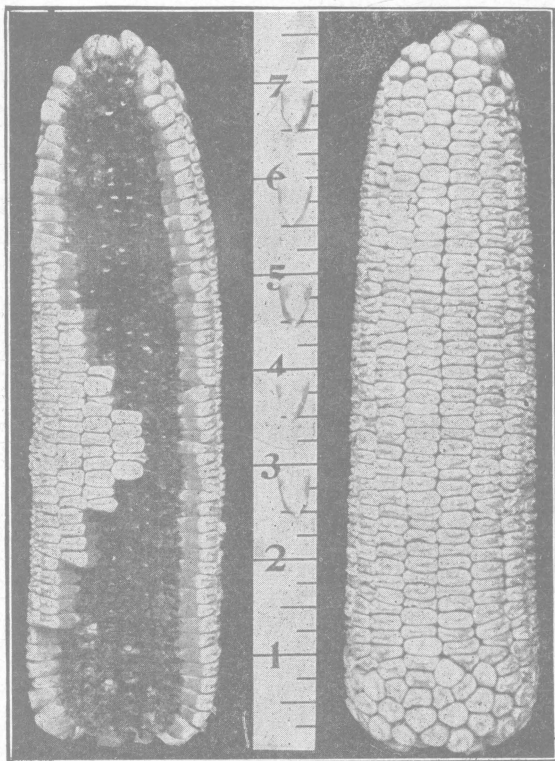


Fig. 29. Ears of Tawney's Yellow Dent

TAWNEY'S YELLOW DENT

Tawney's Yellow Dent is a small light yellow variety originated by the grandfather of the present grower, Philip Tawney of Marshallville, Wayne county, Ohio, about 76 years ago. It has been grown pure on the same farm ever since, but is not found anywhere except in the locality where it originated.

The ears are 7 to 7 1-2 inches long, 6 1-4 inches in circumference, tapering, with 14 to 18 rows of grain, spaced very close, with regular butts, moderately rounded and tips regular and well filled. Cob is medium sized and red in color. Kernels are light yellow, 7-16 inch deep, crinkle-dented.

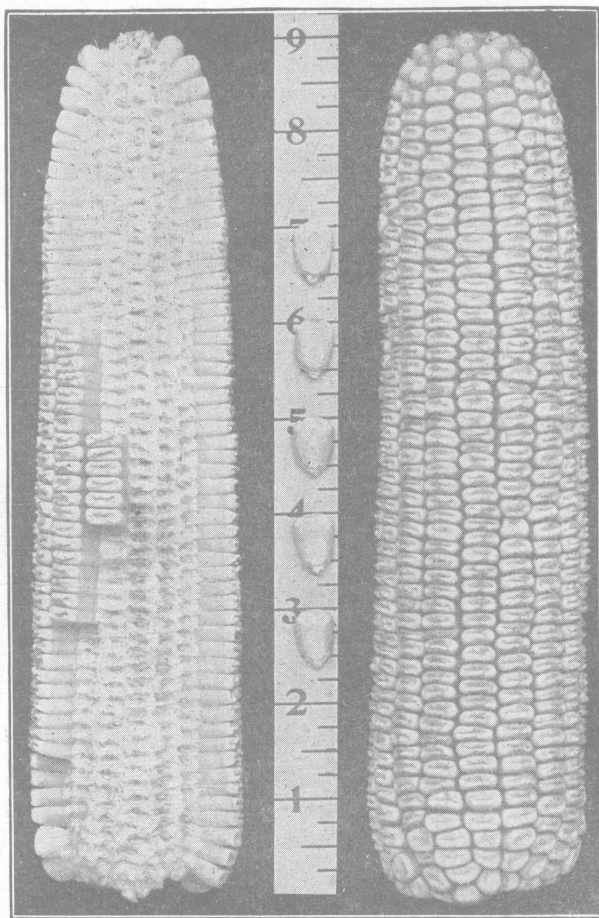


Fig. 30. Ears of Woodburn's White corn

WOODBURN'S WHITE

The variety known as Woodburn's White has been grown in Pike county on the bottom land along the Scioto river for many years by Judge J. M. Van Meter, of Piketon, Ohio. The U. S. Department of Agriculture has done considerable work with it under the name of U. S. D. A. No. 77.

The ears of this variety are 7 to 9 1-2 inches long and have circumference of 7 inches. They have 18 to 22 rows of grain running in straight rows and are slightly tapering with butts rounded and tips well filled. Cobs are white and of medium size. Grains are white, 8-16 inch deep and crinkle-dented.

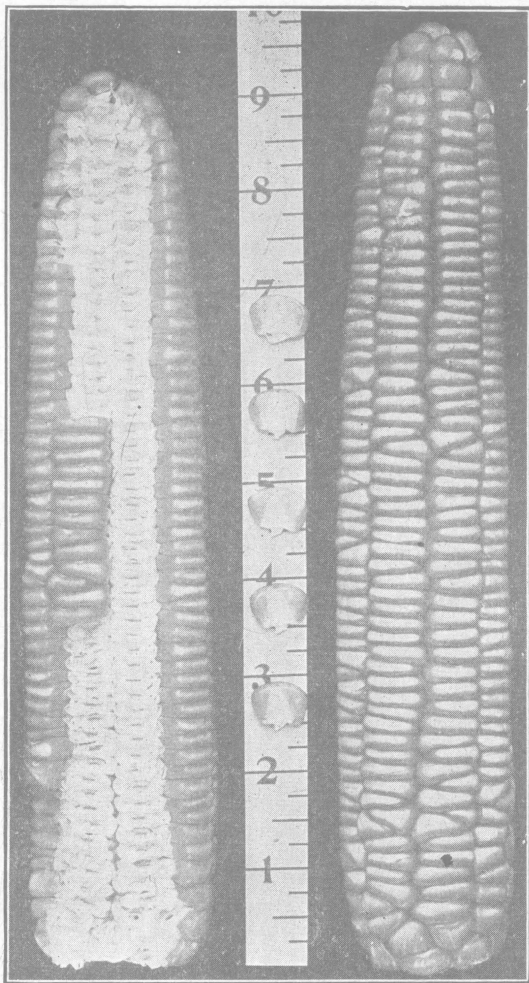


Fig. 31. Ears of Yellow Flint corn
YELLOW FLINT

This variety was introduced into Holmes county from Lancaster county, Pa., by Peter Somers about 1870. It has been much improved by Benjamin Weaver, of Mount Hope, especially in regard to filling at butts and tips.

The ears of this variety are 8 to 10 inches long and 6 inches in circumference. They are rather slender, like all flint varieties, cylindrical and have 8 straight rows of grains with open furrows. Butts are even, and tips are regular and fairly well filled. Cobs are white and small. Grains are yellow, 7-16 inch deep, very broad and with large germ.

The variety matures in 90 days. It should be planted thicker than dent corn, since it is inclined to sucker badly. The stover seems to cure rather slowly after the grain is ripe. This variety is grown quite largely on the hilly land in Holmes county, where it holds its own with the local dent varieties.

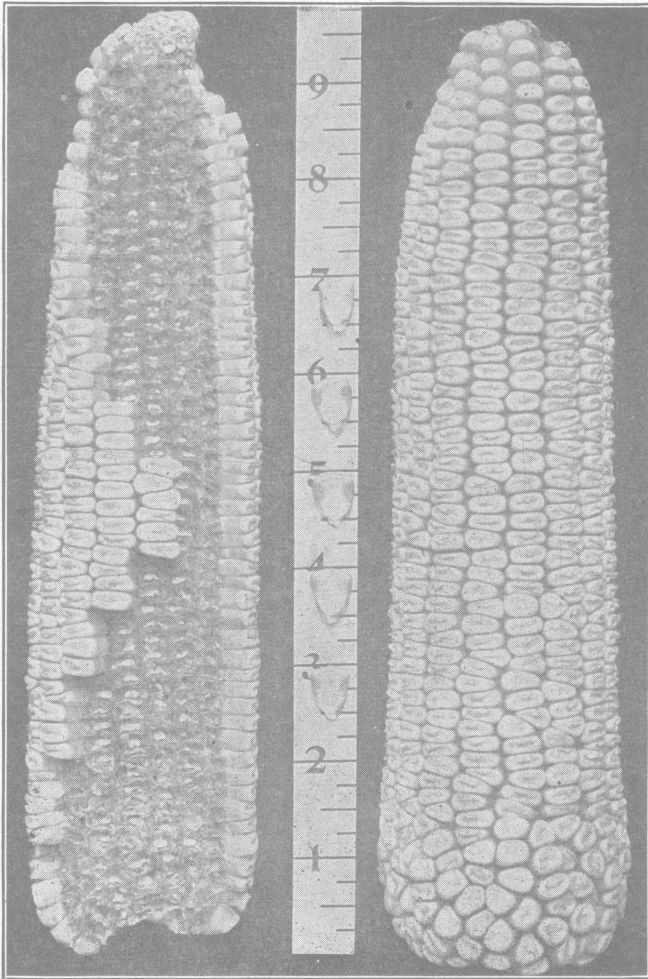


Fig. 32. Ears of Yellow Jumbo corn

YELLOW JUMBO

Yellow Jumbo is a large variety of corn that was originated by Ira L. Graham, of Payne, Paulding Co., Ohio, several years ago. It is a mixture of half a dozen varieties and Mr. Graham's object was

to secure a variety with as large ears as possible. On the rich soil of western Paulding county he was able to grow a very large-eared variety of corn.

The ears of this variety are 8 1-2 inches to 10 inches long, 8 inches in circumference, with 16 to 20 rows of grain, spaced medium. Butts are moderately rounded and tips are regular and moderately well filled. Cobs are large and red in color. Grains are medium wedge-shaped, 8-16 inch deep, crinkle dented, yellow in color.

The variety is grown on some of the best land in western Ohio, mainly in Paulding, Van Wert and the counties adjacent.

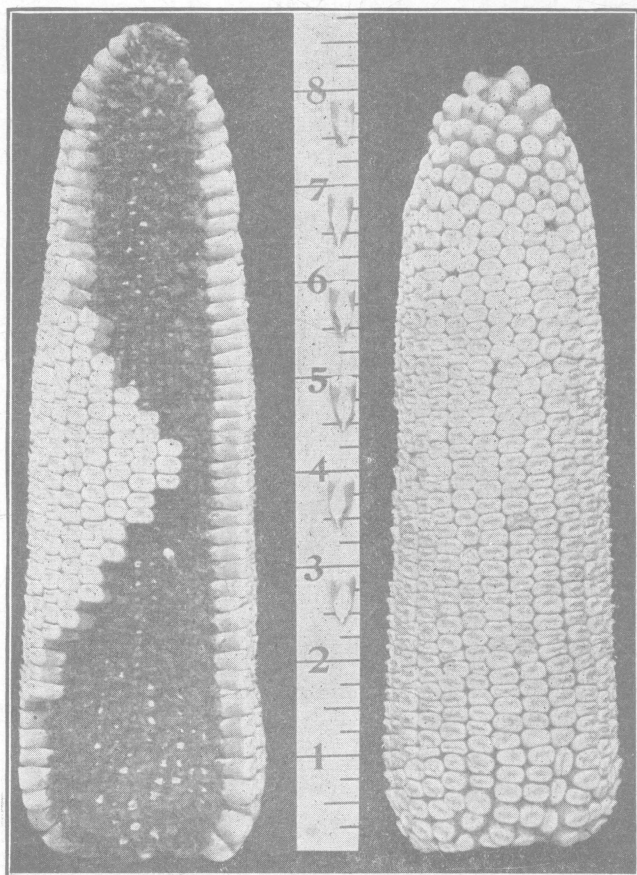


Fig. 33. Ears of Cuppy corn
CUPPY CORN

Cuppy, or Leaming Cuppy, as it is sometimes called, was originated about 1840, in Jefferson county near Steubenville by a Mr. Cuppy. An improved strain has been developed by P. C. Knisely, at New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas county.

The ears of Cuppy corn are 8 to 9 inches long, 7 3-4 inches in circumference, very tapering, with 20 to 24 medium spaced rows, part of which disappear towards the tip of the ear. Butts are rounded and expanded and tips are filled. Cobs are large at the butt, rapidly tapering, and red in color. Grains are rather small and 8-16 inch deep, smooth to crinkle-dented, yellow in color and with a white cap.

The general characteristics of the variety except color are very similar to Leaming, which probably was one parent in the cross. It is grown quite extensively on the river bottom land in Tuscarawas county.

WHITE CAPPED YELLOW DENT

White Capped Yellow Dent is not a variety. It would be just as correct to call all yellow varieties, that are dented, yellow dent. Almost any variety of white corn may be crossed with any variety of yellow and produce white capped yellow dent ears. Figure 34 shows one-ear samples representing the white cap corn grown by 26 farmers who live in all the sections of the state where this variety is produced. As may readily be seen, these ears conform to no standard or type in size or shape of ear, depth, shape or indentation of grain, or color of cob. The only thing they have in common is a yellow grain with a white cap.

LIST OF GROWERS OF WHITE CAPPED YELLOW DENT SHOWN IN FIG. 34

No.	Grower	Postoffice	County
1	Jas. Money	Berea	Cuyahoga
2	Eugene F. Cranz	Ira	Summit
3	L. A. Reed	Ravenna	Portage
4	A. G. Abbott	Wadsworth	Medina
5	J. A. Henry	Elkton	Columbiana
6	John D. Ramsey	Lisbon	Columbiana
7	James Pershing	Ragersville	Tuscarawas
8	Dr. McCullum	Uhrichsville	Tuscarawas
9	P. C. Knisely	New Philadelphia	Tuscarawas
10	W. H. Simpson	Freeport	Harrison
11	Wm. Chrisman	Bristol	Morgan
12	G. L. Fleming	Amesville	Athens
13	Souders		Williams
14	W. F. Sentle	Wauseon	Fulton
15	W. C. Dimmick	Bowling Green	Wood
16	Q. Seiple	Helena	Sandusky
17	Geo. F. Byall	Findlay	Hancock
18	Philip Schey	Leipsic	Putnam
19	W. A. Hatch	Kenton	Hardin
20	M. C. Mathews	Ada	Hardin
21	A. L. Stiffler	Prospect	Marion
22	A. L. Campbell	Cardington	Morrow
23	Chas. Butler	Pataskala	Licking
24	John P. Gandon	Sunbury	Delaware
25	Roy Kester	Celina	Mercer
26	Ward Swetland	Belle Center	Logan

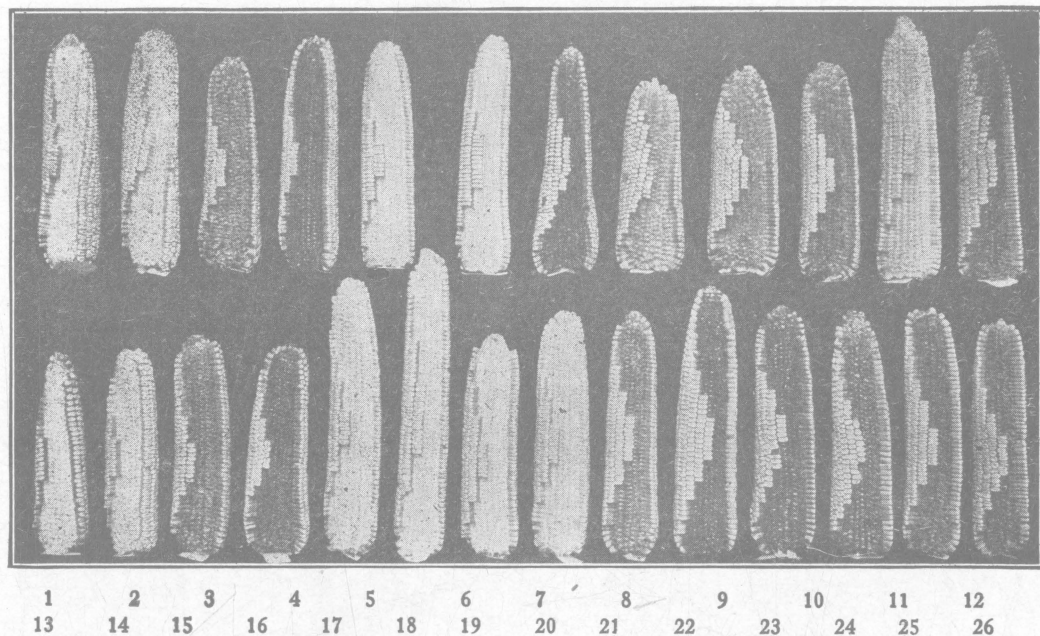


Fig. 34. Showing twenty-six different ears of White Capped Yellow Dent corn. Each ear represents the corn grown by a different man. The table on page 61 gives the name and postoffice of each farmer whose corn is represented.

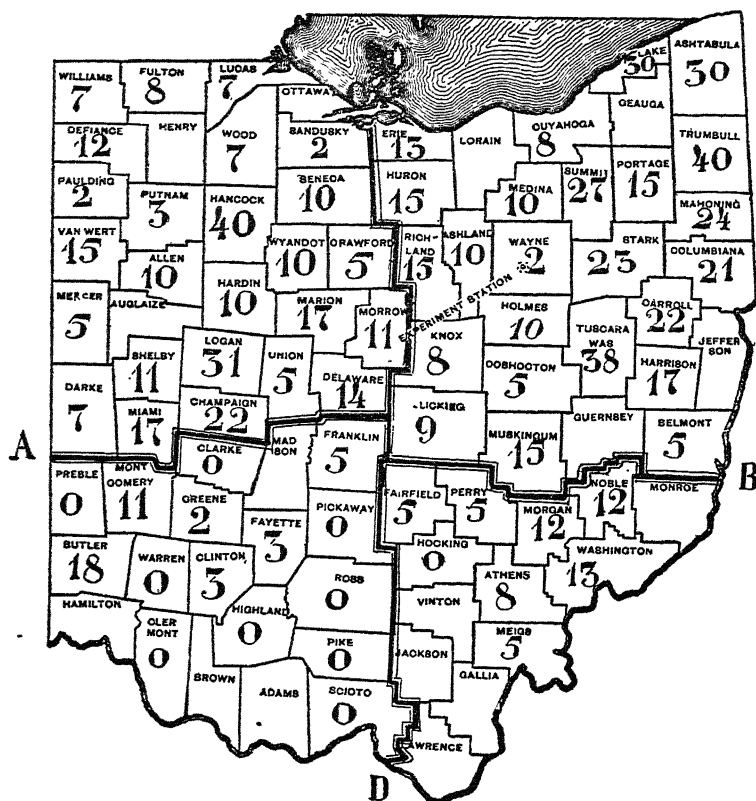


Fig. 35. Map of Ohio showing comparative percents of White Capped Yellow Dent corn grown in 72 counties of the state.

TABLE 1. SHOWING THE PERCENT OF SOME OF THE BETTER KNOWN VARIETIES OF CORN WHICH ARE GROWN IN EACH COUNTY, AS DETERMINED FROM REPORTS BY FARMERS IN REPLY TO LETTER MENTIONED ON PAGE 23.

County	No. of reports	Average percent of each variety grown																
		Leaming	Reid's Yellow Dent	Clarage	Darke Co. Mammoth	Golden Surprise	Yellow Jumbo	Boone Co. White	McGinnis	Silver Nine	Johnson Co. White	Bloody Butcher	Red Oak	Pride of the North	Farmers' Interest	Rotten Clarage	Baker's Early	Medina Pride	Champion
Allen.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ashland.....	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ashtabula.....	3	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Athens.....	2	25	...	...	...	...	...	s	...	...	...	...	5	50	...	...	...	...
Auglaize.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belmont.....	9	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brown.....	1	...	...	s	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Butler.....	10	15	10	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carroll.....	6	s	...	s	...	s	...	...	...	...	s	s	...	...	5	...	...	...
Champaign.....	5	3	5	s	...	...	...	s	7	...	s	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clark.....	2	10	10	80	...	...	...	s	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clinton.....	16	45	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...
Clermont.....	3	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Columbiana.....	9	s	s	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coshocton.....	2	20	...	s	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Crawford.....	4	s	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	s	...	...	...	...	...
Cuyahoga.....	4	...	s	...	s	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darke.....	11	10	5	...	20	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...
Defiance.....	6	18	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delaware.....	15	20	6	20	...	10	...	s	...	...	...	s	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erie.....	4	62	s	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	s	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fairfield.....	4	33	s	...	33	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fayette.....	7	...	18	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...
Franklin.....	13	21	6	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fulton.....	6	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	s	...	...	...	...	...
Gallia.....	8	15	15	...	...	12	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	s	...	...	...	...
Greene.....	8	12	22	s	...	s	...	...	...	...	...	s	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guernsey.....	1	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hardin.....	8	10	5	...	...	s	...	...	s	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hamilton.....	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hancock.....	5	2	1	s	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harrison.....	3	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	s	...	...	...	...	...	...
Henry.....	1	s	...	...	...	s	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Highland.....	5	20	30	28	...	...	...	s	...	...	...	5	...	...	17	...	...	...
Hocking.....	1	s	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holmes.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	s	...	...	...	...	...	...

Huron	7	28	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	S	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jefferson	1	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Knox	9	4	...	...	...	S	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lake	11	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	S	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lawrence	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Licking	11	10	16	...	...	5	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Logan	7	S	20	S	...	...	...	32	...	...	S	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lorain	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lucas	5	17	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	7	...	...	...	...
Madison	3	...	10	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahoning	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marion	4	S	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medina	14	5	5	S	...	S	...	...	...	...	...	S	...	...	...	15	...
Meigs	3	S	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mercer	8	S	S	S	...	...	S	S	...	...	...	...	...	...	S	...	...
Miami	3	11	5	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monroe	1	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montgomery	8	5	5	S	5	...	...	S	...	5	...	S	...	...	...	...	...
Morgan	3	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morrow	9	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	S	S	...	...	...	...
Muskingum	21	S	S	S	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Noble	5	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ottawa	2	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paulding	5	7	28	20	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Perry	3	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pickaway	18	26	22	7	8	S	...	25	...	5	S	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pike	6	...	S	S	...	...	...	S	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portage	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	S	...	...	...	...	...	...
Preble	7	5	12	S	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Putnam	5	S	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Richland	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ross	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	20	...	...
Sandusky	6	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	S	...	...	...	...	...
Scioto	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seneca	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shelby	5	15	20	...	...	...	...	S	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stark	5	S	S	S	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Summit	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	S	...	...	...	...
Trumbull	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuscarawas	5	25	25	S	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Union	5	S	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
Van Wert	19	20	17	20	S	...	10	S	20	S	S	...	S	S	...	...	...
Warren	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washington	9	30	S	...	...	S	...	...	...	...	S	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wayne	3	S	S	S	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Williams	3	31	S	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood	2	50	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	S	10	...	...	...
Wyandot	8	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

*Reports marked "S" indicate that the farmers reported "some."

There is a very strong popular belief in most sections where white cap corn is grown that it is better adapted to thin soil than yellow corn and that, if compelled to make its way against unfavorable conditions, it will give better yields of sound corn than will the yellow varieties.

If a line is drawn from A to B as per map in Figure 35 we find that the average percent of white cap corn per county south of the line is less than 5, while north of the line there is over 15 percent of that variety. Now draw another line from C to D dividing the north part of the state into north-west and north-east, and it will be noted that the north-west section has only 12 percent of white cap per county, whereas the north-east section has 20 percent. The conditions in northern Ohio are not as favorable to the production of corn as are those in the southern part of the state and the soil of north-western Ohio is far better adapted to corn growing than is that of the north-eastern section. This would indicate that in the main the poorer corn land sections actually grow the highest percent of white cap corn. That all strains of white cap are adapted to thin soil is not true, however, since Wing's White Cap and Leaming Cuppy have both been developed on far better than average soil.

WHITE AND YELLOW VARIETIES

With the state divided into northern and southern sections as per map in Fig. 35, we find from the reports previously mentioned that the north and south sections grow approximately equal amounts of yellow corn, the reports averaging 62.8 percent in the north and 63.8 percent in the south. The production of white corn, however, is much greater in the southern than in the northern section, the same reports showing only 10.7 percent in the north as against 22.2 percent in the south. If, however, we take the counties in the south which are composed largely of river bottom land or which grow most of their corn along a large stream; as for instance Butler, Warren and Montgomery along the Miami river, Scioto, Pike and Ross along the Scioto, and Gallia, Meigs and Athens along the Ohio, the reports show an average per county of 38.8 percent of the farmers growing white corn. Apparently the white varieties are, or at least are considered to be, not adapted to Ohio except on the best river bottom land in the southern part of the State.

CONCLUSIONS

1. Ohio has a large number of so-called varieties of corn.
2. The characteristics of Leaming corn are better known and it is more widely distributed over the state than any other variety.
3. White Capped Yellow Dent is not a variety but is a cross between any yellow dent and any white dent.
4. The sections of the state which are not naturally so well adapted to growing corn have more growers of White Capped Yellow Dent than those containing the best corn land.
5. The northern and southern sections of the state grow about the same percentages of yellow corn.
6. White corn is not grown to any large extent except on the river bottom land in the southern part of the state.

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